Meeting of the Citizens of St. John's, Colletou.

At a meeting of the citizens of St. John's, Colleton, held at Rockville on the 14th inst., for the purpose of considering the best means of pro moting the erection of a monument to Mr. Calhoun, on motion of E. M. Seabrook, John Hanahan was called to the Chair, and C. A. Seabrook was appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized, Mr. Hugh Wilson, Jr., after a few eloquent prefatory remarks upon the object of the meeting, moved the ap pointment of a committee of six to prepare and report a plan of action in conformity with the object of the meeting; whereupon the following gentlemen were named, to wit:—Hugh Wilson, Jr., Rev. C. H. Hall, Rev. W. H. Hanckle, J. Jenkins, E. M. Whaley and E. M. Seabrook, who reported the following Constitution, which was unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION OF THE CALHOUN MONUMENT AS-SOCIATION OF ST. JOHN'S.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be styled the "Calhoun Monument Association of St John's, Colleton," and its object shall be the erection of a monument to the memory of John C. Cal-

ART. II. The Officers of this Association shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, and a Treasurer, who shall also act as Secretary. ART. III. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association; state the business before it; and call extra meetings when he shall see fit; and in his absence the Senior Vice President, then present, shall act as President; in the absence of the President and of all the Vice Presidents at any meeting, the Association shall elect a President pro. tem.

ART. IV. Any person shall be admitted a member of the Association who shall pay the

yearly contribution of \$1.

ART. V. This Association shall meet semi-annually on the 18th days of March and of September, in each year, at such place as it might fix upon; or, in the event of its failure to do so, as the President might appoint.

ART. VI. The Treasurer shall receive and deposit to the credit of the Association all monies collected for its use, in the Savings Bank of Charleston, or in such other Bank as the Association might designate, to be drawn therefrom by drafts signed by the President, or in the event of his absence from the State, by a Vice President and countersigned by the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall disburse the same in such manner as the Association shall from time to time direct, and shall keep regular accounts of all monies received and disbursed by him, which accounts shall be audited every six months by the Standing Committee on Finance and Accounts, whose reports shall be entered on the minutes of the Association.

ART. VII. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Association, and shall regularly record the same in a book to be provided and kept

for that purpose.

ART. VIII. The Association shall elect annuwho shall represent it in such central State Association as may be formed, for the accomplishment of the purpose for which the Association is organized.

ART. IX. There shall be three Standing Committees, to be elected annually; a Committee of Correspondence of three; a Committee on Finance and Accounts of three; a Committee to obtain memberships and subscriptions of nine, three of whom to be taken from each of the Islands of Edisto, Wadmalaw, and John's Island.

ART X. All the officers of this Association be elected annually by a majority of the members present at its meeting od the 18th day of September, in each year; and in the event of the failure to elect officers, the incumbents shall hold over.

ART. XI. The officers elected at this meeting shall continue in office until the 18th day of September next.

The following officers were then elected to serve until the 18th day of September next:

Hon. P. C. Grimball, President.

Hon. Wm. M. Murray, Hugh Wilson, Senr., and Hon. W. B. Seabrook, Vice Presidents.

E. N. Fuller, Treasurer.

Committee to obtain Memberships and Subscriptions.—E. M. Whaley, J. Jenkins, Wm. Seabrook, for Edisto Island; Wm. Sams, Wm. Bailey, Jos. W. Motte, for Wadmalaw Island; Benj. Matthews, J. Whaley, J. Grimball, for

John's Island. Committee on Correspondence.-E. M. Seabrook, Hugh Wilson, J. Jenkins. On motion of E. M. Seabrook, the following

resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Association appeals to the citizens of the other Districts and Parishes of the State, and earnestly invites them to unite with them in the accomplishment of the ends of its

organization. Resolved, That it recommends to the citizens of the other districts and parishes of the State, the formation of similar associations, and that

delegates be elected by them after the ratio of representation in the State Legislature, who shall meet at Columbia on the first Monday in December next, for the purpose of forming a State Calhoun Monument Association. On motion of Dr. J. G. Seabrook, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charleston papers, and that the other papers of the State be requested to copy them.

On motion of C. Bailey, the meeting adjourn-

JOHN. H. HANAHAN, Chairm'n. C. A. SEABROOK, Secretary.

MASONIC JUBILEE .- One hundred years will have elapsed on the 4th day of November next since General George Washington was made a free and accepted Mason in Fredericksburg Lodge in Virginia. Several Grand Lodges, including the G. L. of Tennessee, Michigan, Vermont and North Carolina, have recommended to the Masonic fraternity under their respective jurisdiction to observe the 4th day of November next as a Masonic Jubilee. The Grand Lodge of the State of New York will also celebrate the day.

CREAM CAKE .- Four cups of flour, three cups of sugar, two cups of butter, one cup of sour m, one teaspoouful of essence of lemon, and nutmeg grated. Beat it well and bake in

Whig Platform.

The following is the platform of Whig principles, agreed upon by the Southern delegations,

and subsequently adopted by the Convention: The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination for the establishment and maintenance of which the national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the U. S. is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution; and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2. The State government should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional power, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy for the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of selfgovernment and the advantages of free institu-

4. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Revenue, sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of government in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imposts, and not from direct taxes; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all parts of the country.

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike, with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each and sor vacreuse in the just constituthe plainest consideration of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

8 That the series of measures commonly known as the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave law, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and substance-a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as the fugitive slave law is on its strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further tainly imparted a progressive spirit to the meimpairing its present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the slavery question to elicit. Now, thanks to the Institute, Southas dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts at the renewal or continuance of such agitation in Congress, or out of it, whenever, wherever, and however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system of measures as a policy, essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

The Whig National Convention.

By reference to our telegraphic dispatches in n this morning's issue, it will be seen that the long-protracted agony, is over, and that Gen. Winfield Scott is the nomince of the Whig party of the United States for the Presidential Chair.

Gen. Scott is a Virginian by birth, having been born near Petersburg, in that State, on the 13th of June, 1786, and is, therefore, just 66 years old. His millitary career is too well known to the country, to require any notice at our hands. His political opinions, however, have for some time past been regarded with considerable doubt by the Southern section of the country. Indeed, prior to the nomination, the only clue, that could be had to them was from four letters, written by him at various times, which recently appeared in the Northern papers, as tending to define his position. The first dated Oct. 25, 1841, is rather desultory and indefinte. He says therein that he "has never been a Jacobin, an impracticable or an abstractionist." The second dated November I0, 1841, is well known from its en dorsement of the "Philadelphia movement" then making with reference to native Americanism recommending a party to be called "American Republicans," or "Democratic Americans," excluding from it the religious element. The third is dated February 9, 1843, and recommends, with regard to the slavery question gradual emancipation, and deportation to Africa. The fourth and last, dated June 29, 1849, is in reference to the troubles then agitating Canada, and in favor of the annexation of that province to the Union.

It appears, however, that he has now in his letter to the Convention accepting the nomination, expressed his approval of the Whig Platform, and thus endorsed the finality of the Compromise measures. Whether this tardy declaration of his sentiments on this momentous question will gain for him the support of the Southern wing of the Whig Party is extremely doubtful, notwithstanding the endorsement of the himself to Mr. DeWolf of Chester, and offered to numbered 229 vessels and 76,805 tons. Southern Delegates, which our dispatches seem him \$500 for his services in manufacturing a leto intimate, was unanimous. It is also considered doubtful, whether as a compromise candidate he can carry more States than did Mr. Van property in the stolen notes. Mr. DeWolf man-Buren in 1840, as from the tone and the tenor of aged the thing very well, got all the notes in his the Freesoil organs at the North, it appears ex- possession, and surrendered the property and the tremely probable that this declaration in favor thief to an officer who was in his house at the

cluding the fugitive slave law, will cause a serious rupture between him and the fanatic portion of his adherents. Time, however, will determine the matter. The issue has now been made and the verdict is left to the people.

The Vice Presidency, it will be seen, gave the Whigs no more trouble than it did the Democrats, both parties making their selection on the second ballot.

The Hon. W. A. Graham, the nominee of the Whig party, is well known as being the present Secretary of the Navy. He has served nis State as Governor, U. S. Senator, &c., and has for a series of years been recognised as an ardent and consistent supporter of Whig principles, and as far as the South goes will be, we should say, perfectly unexceptionable to the Whig party of that section .- Charleston Courier.

THE WHIG NOMINEES .- Our despatches will apprize the reader that the arduous labors of the Whig Convention, after ballotings prolonged to the fifty-third, ended, on Monday morning, in running the vote of General Scott up to 159-being sufficient to secure to him their nominations for the Presidency. This result was brought about by the descriton of some of the Northern friends of Fillmore and Webster. The candidate for Vice President was selected with much less difficulty. On the second ballot, at the afternoon session, Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, was chosen. Of course the nomination were declared to have been unanimously made—the motion to that effect having been made by a delegate from Alabama.

No one need inquire "who is Gen. Scott?" His military fame is as familiar as household words, and Whigs and Democrats are alike ready to concede their homage to his genius as a corsummate tactician and heroic leader. Should the country elevate him to the high position for which he will have the support of his party, it remains to be seen whether the same judgment will attend his political career.

Of Mr. Graham we have little to say, because we know little. Indeed, we hardly know which Graham is meant. If we mistake not North Carolina has two Richmonds of this nameeither of whom might with propriety be chosen by the Whig party for the Vice Presidency. We suppose, however, it is William A. Graham, now Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of the Navy. If so, so far as the man is concerned, we should think he who makes a respectable Secretary of the Navy would not disgrace the office of President of the Senate, although the duties are to-

Both parties have now blazoned to the world the principles on which they wish the coming political issue tried, and each has selected its standard bearer. We know not how our read-ers may decide; but for ourselves, we avow our. preference for the Democratic party and its candidates, believing that the constitutional interests of the whole country will be more faithfully guarded under a Democratic than a Whig administration .- South Carolinian.

THE DOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE. - WE WOURT invite particular attention to the notice of the Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute in our columns this morning, from which it will be perceived that the indefatigable officers of that most useful Society are already sounding the note of preparation for their fourth campaign, which will take place in November next, and be opened by addresses from the Hon. Pierre Soule, of La., and Edmund Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia. From its concerned, we will maintain the same, and insist commencement, in 1849; it has been steadily extending the sphere of its usefulness, and has cerlegislation to guard against evasion or abuse, not chanics of this and the Neighboring States, which, prior to its existence, there was nothing litt's volume bearing the above title. The Courier ern Industry has a medium through which it can develop its resources, and the humblest mechan- Infantry,' but a copy of it should be in the hands of ie has as fair a chance of obtaining a suitable reward for his ingenuity and exertions as the wealthiest manufacturer.

These Institutes also are especially republican, and as such should be fostered and encouraged by the great body of the people, who should enter the arena, and avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of exhibiting the products of their skill and industry, which tend so much to our prosperity; and we sincerely trust that no false modesty may prevent our citizens of all classes from engaging in the honorable strife, next November, for although victory may not certainly reward the first attempt, yet defeat will entail no disgrace, but rather impart fresh energy for the next coming contest, and give perchance experience, which may prove of incalculable value even in their every day pursuits.

COTTON STATEMENT .- There have been received in Charleston during the past week 4,539 bales, (corresponding week last year 3,995 bales.)-Exported in the same time to foreign ports 8, 614 bales; coastwise 5,418 bales; making the total exports of the week 14,032 bales; and leaving on hand a stock of 30,549 bales, inclusive of 6, 266 bales on shipboard not cleared against a stock of 28,948 bales same time last year.

The total receipts since our lost report amount to 21,810 bales, (against 13,709 bales same week last year,) making a grand total since the 1st September to date of 2,929,755 bales, against 2,256,716 bales the same time last year, and 1,-966, 342 bales the year previous.

The total exports to foreign ports amount to 2,442,728 bales, showing an increase of 501,349 bales from those of last year to the same time. The shipments to Northern ports show an increase of 309,157 bales. The stock on hand at all the ports are 102,344 bales less than those of last year at the same period.

A LADY ROBBED BY ONE OF HER HEIRS.-The Springfield (Mass.) Republican tells a curious story of a doctor who it says stole a box of lady in Russell, to whom he was an heir among others, and after she was dead, he unbosomed gal instrument, with the name of the deceased affixed to it, conveying to the doctor the whole of the finality of the Compromise measures, in- time. The doctor was held to bail in \$1000.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

The Whig Convention.

The labors of this Body were brought to a close on Monday last. At ten o'clock, they proceeded to 47th ballot, which resulted in Scott's receiving 135, Fillmore 128, Webster 29.

The ballotting was continued, and at the 53d, Scott received 159, Fillmore 112, Webster 21, Crittenden 1, Scott having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly nominated.

At 5 o'clock, the Convention re-assembled, and on the second ballot, Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina was nominated for the Vice Presidency.

From what we had read we presumed that Mr. Fill-MORE would have been the nominee of the Whig Convention. We are decidedly of opinion that the whigs have come wide of the mark, in their nomination. Gen. Scorr, in our opinion, is the weakest man of their party. They cannot hope to unite the South upon him, whereas it would have been easy to have done so, on either FILLMORE or WEBSTRE. This is clearly an evidence of Sewardism and the progress of fanaticism. Seward evidently intends (in his own mind at least) to be President hereafter, and Scott is but a protege of his.

We are glad that Scorr has out generaled his party, and is nominated, for to us there is nothing more certain than that PIERCE will beat him badly. Cerro Gordo, &c. should have nothing to do in this matter .-We think Military Presidents are objectionable, particularly such an one as Gen. Scorr would be. Where we can find a military President like WASHINGTON and JACKSON, we may find a score of such as TAYLOR was, or as Scorr would be. Let every man keep within his legitimate sphere. The custom of thrusting honors upon men irrespective of merit, has proved ruinous to our country. We are, therefore, of opinion-

It is better for men to "thus content them, And keep the stations nature meant them; Nor think they hear the voice of fame, When their own trumpet sounds their name."

Col. Chesnut for the Senate.

A writer in the Carolinian, signing himself an "Old Secessionist," nominates Col. JAMES CHESNUT, Jr. for United States Senator. We refer to the communication elsewhere in to-days

paper, and approve most heartily of the suggestion.

Congressional Nominations.

In the South Carolinian of Tuesday, a writer over the signature of "Southerner," nominates Major WM. S. LYLES. of Fairfield District as a fit and proper person to represent the 3d Congressional District, in place of Mr. WOODWARD, whose term of office will soon ex-

Our Next Governor.

A writer in the Southern Standard, under the signature of "One of the People," suggests the Hon. WILLIAM FLLIOTT, of Beaufort District, as successor to Gov. MEANS. Mr. E. has rerepsented his District in both branches of the Legislature, but for several ers who have been named in this connection, would no doubt, ably discharge the duties of the office.

Cotton Bolls.

Mr. WASHINGTON BRACY of Sumter District, left at our office yesterday, three cotton bolls, taken from diferent stalks in his plantation. One of the bolls is one third grown, and he left on the stalk from which it was taken, two bolls, three blooms and forty forms.

Tactics for Light Infantry and Riflemen.

The Charleston papers announce the publication by aggre WALKER & JAMES of that city, of a handsome says, "it has been compiled, we perceive, for the use of that well disciplined corps "The Washington Light every member of an Infantry Company. Every mamœuvre howeve: intricate, is clearly explained, and we are confident that our volunteer companies in this State will feel much indebted to the publishers for bringing out such a useful manual.

Progress of Fanaticism.

A Wisconsin paper states that several of the minis ry of Clarke county, in that State, now proclaim from their pulpits that the sermons they preach are not their own, but those of the Spirits speaking through them. A new Church has been organized called the Church of Christ, which is now holding its meetings, which are to be continued until further orders from the spirit

New Lodge.

A new Masonic Lodge has been formed in Columbia, of which the following gentlemen are officers:

W. M .- Steuart A. Godman. S. W .- Charleton II. Wells.

J. W .- John A. Moore. J. D .- H. A. Godman. Stewards-A. H. Gladden and J. J. Lyons.

Treasurer-Amos Bostwick. Secretary-Lawrence B. Beckwith. The Courier's Washington correspondent says

that Mr. Clay is as low in bodily condition as he can be to live, but that his mind is calm and clear, and that his thoughts are now turned from the affairs of this world to those of eternity.

The Committee on Commerce in Congress have reported a bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,416,920.

Later from Europe.

The American Steamship Franklin arrived at New York on Tuesday from Havre, She brings advices of an advance of 1-8d in the Liverpool cotton market.

The State of Maine takes precedence of every other State in the Union with regard to the number of vessels built, and the amount of tonnage owned, according to a statement in a late Treasury report. The total notes worth \$4000 from the chamber of an old number of vessels built in that State, for the year ending the 30th of June last, was 254, the amount of tonnage 77,398. The State of New York the next in rank

THE SABBATH .- The Marshal of Indianapolis, Ia., has given the barbers to understand that, hereafter, Sunday shaving will not be tolerated. Druggists are required to restrict their sales on the Sabbath to articles of necessity; and keepers of livery stables are enjoined not to hire horses or carriages for trips of noisy

ONE OF THE DARK PLACES OF THE EARTH.-Mr. Hunt, a Wesleyan Missionary among the Fejees, who are cannibals of the worst description, states that five hundred persons have been eaten in five years, within fifteen miles of his residence. Some of them eat raw human flesh, and chew it as sailors do tobacco. They sometimes eat their best friends. When parents grow old they are killed by their children. Sometimes they are buried alive or thrown to the sharks. . Women, on the death of their husbands, are killed.

TENNESSEE.-The prospect for corn and oats in the lower part of East Tennesseo was never better than at present. The agriculture of that State, it is stated, has been vastly stimulated by the new railroad spirit.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.-The election of an U. S. Senator from New Hampshire has been postponed until Novem-

John, the faithful body servant of John Randolph, died lately near Troy, Ohio.

NEW POST OFFICE .- A new post office has been established in this State, in Anderson district, named Seneca, and S. C. Humphreys appointed postmaster.

There arrived at Cleveland, (Ohio,) on the 11th inst., a train of 62 heavily loaded four wheeled cars, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, said to be one of the longest trains ever known. The prevalence of the cholera in the West has check-

ed the demand for land warrants. The following are the selling prices: 160 acre warrants, \$130; 80 acre \$66; 40 acre, \$33 1-2.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has accepted a seat on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts.

The number of emigrants which left Liverpool in the month of May was 20,827, in seventy emigrant ships, the largest number ever known to have left any British port in the same period.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Baltimore have found six hundred and sixty-nine indictments, during the present session.

The marriage took place recently of Asaph Morse, of Moravia, Cayuga county, N. Y., a Revolutionary soldier, aged 91, to Cintha Whitaker, of the same county,

The Seminole Chiefs, Wild Cat, Tiger Tail, and their companions, have arrived in the city of Mexico on a friendly visit to the President and Congress.

An Abolitionist, named Charles Terry, a Vermonter, was arrested recently at Jonesville Virginia upon a charge of advising certain slaves to abscond from their masters, and committed to jail.

For the South Carolina. United States Senator.

MESSRS EDITORS. As it will devolve on our next Legislature to elect a United States Senator, it is, perhaps, proper that we should look, about so as to ascertain the most suitable man to bestow that distinguished honor --It is a position which (especially at this time) calls for our ablest and best men-men who are identified with the interests of the State, and firmness to battle for her rights. Such a man is Col. James Chesnut, jr.; and in suggesting his name in connection with that office, it is believed a more suitable man, in every way, could not be found in the State.
It may be objected that Col Chesnut is too

young; but to that we dissent, and ask where is one better qualified ! He is now thirty-eight years of age, the very prime of life; and if transcendant talents and pure patriotism entitle any one to that distinguished honor, Col. Chesnut is eminently entiled to it; and to find any one in South Carolina better qualified would surprise AN OLD SECESSIONIST.

CENTURY PLANTS .- A correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, referring to the Century Plant, furnishes the following facts in refer ence to two in Charleston, now supposed to be near their blooming time:

"It is noticed in the Cincinnati, papers that a Century Plant is about to bloom in that city. Perhaps the 'curious,' and the 'botanical, may not be aware that there are two in this city that are near the time of blooming. One of these is at the residence of Mr. Joseph Whilden, Magazine street, the other at the residence at the head of Pitt street, owned by Mr. Legare. We know nothing of the history of the latter plant. But the age of the former can be nearly ascertained .-The house has been erected 80 years, and a lady now living has a clear remembrance of that plant for more than sixty years. So that it may be pretty fairly deduced, that this ancient flowery plant is about seventy-five years old, certainly more than sixty. The stem of the flower has shot up very rapidly within the last two or three months, and is now about fifteen feet high. The plant is near the front of the yard, is easily seen, and is well worth a visit. The plant at Mr. Legare's is about the same height and size, and we should be pleased to learn something of its age. This is also seen from the side walk very plainly. They will both probably be in flower in a few days."

Rosin Oil.—The indications are pretty strong that the manufacture of rosin oil is rapidly becoming an important branch of industry. The manufacturing companies at Lowell, Mass, have lately instituted a series of investigations and exexperiments, one object of which was to ascertain whether rosin oil can be successfully used as a lubricant for machinery. The result of those experiments is the conclusion that upon looms and other machinery of heavy bearings, less power is required with a mixture of rosin and sperin oil, than when the pure sperm is used as a lubricant. Its use about machinery is perfectly safe as it is not inflammable. The demand for it is gradually increasing as its utility is every day becoming more extensively appreciated. We do not pretend to much knowledge of this subject; our design is simply to call the attention of business men in our midst to what may eventually turn out to be an immense source of wealth to our section of country. Ours is the region of the evergreen pine, and as it has been found profitable to distil our raw turpentine in the woods where it is made, thus saving the cost of transporting it to a distance for distillation, may it not for the same reason be found economical to distil our rosin here at home! This is a subject deserving, we think, the attention of practical business men. Rosin oil was first manufactured in the United States, three years ago, by B. F. Pond & Hitchcock. They are said to manufacture the article very extensively, and understand the business fully. Very valuable information might probably be obtained on this subject by examining their establishment at No. 65 Water Street, New York. - North Carolinian.